



sources of disease resistance."

Dr Jonathan Jones from TSL, Co-author of the study, said: In the last year, we and others showed that plant NLR immune receptors can carry integrated domains that mimic authentic host targets of pathogen effectors. Interestingly, the identity of such NLR-fusions overlaps significantly with effector targets revealed by other methods, and thus reveal some important new host components that might be targeted by effectors to promote susceptibility. This work this has been a wonderfully productive collaboration between TGAC and TSL, and between the Krasileva and Jones groups."

Dr Panagiotis Sarris from TSL and Exeter University, First author of the study, added: "The latest breakthrough discovery in the evolutionary battle between plants and pathogens is that plant immune receptors carry additional built-in protein areas, which enable them to detect pathogens and activate defence. Our study revealed a great number of extraneous domains. These findings can help us to obtain a better overview of the virulence strategies that pathogenic microbes use to promote susceptibility.

This research, entitled: "Comparative analysis of plant immune receptor architectures uncovers host proteins likely targeted by pathogens" is published in *BMC Biology*.

**More information:** Panagiotis F. Sarris et al. Comparative analysis of plant immune receptor architectures uncovers host proteins likely targeted by pathogens, *BMC Biology* (2016). [DOI: 10.1186/s12915-016-0228-7](https://doi.org/10.1186/s12915-016-0228-7)

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